long ago. He was of opinion that our original ere amply sufficient to secure to us all He often felt inclined to doubt whether it had not been better for us had we remained to this day within those limits. Our territory was then equal to the kingdom of most European monarchs; it was inviolable by any foreign Power; it supplied us with a vast and growing commerce: what more did we need!—Mr. M. would not dispute the wisdom of acquiring Florida and Eastern Louisana, because that seemed to be needful to furnish a depot for Western commerce: but he did not see how our condition of a Mexican, and I will have some." [Loud could be improved now by any new acquisitions.] Mr. M. was almost ready to cry with the could not perceive how the value of Southern the prince in the play, land would be increased, or the price of Genesee flour raised, by our gerting New Mexico; or how the merchants of Boston, and New York, and Charleston. Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and Charleston, would be enriched by having the sent of the China trade transferred to the Bay of Sen Prancisco.— Sesurely needed no more land than we now had

soil and natural advantages of every kind they rally sympathise with our forms of government; but there could be no common interest between them and us; and the time must soon the commands in our army inere rewards of pur come when the temporary bonds which might tisan services; and the road to military prefer unite them to this republic most be severed.

And was it worth all the blood and treasure of this war to obtain such an acquisition as that?

Mr. M. was refering to the studied absence of was not to be found in their natural productions for all admitted that they would not sustain a dense population: they were adapted only for the residence of a people in the lowest stage of civilization, in the semi-barbarous or pastoral stage. The population was mixed,

burden of this war, undertaken for Sothern interests, upon athe shoulders of the North, Would Southern gentlemen tell him what aor four millions of our Southern slaves? What amount of costly jewelry adorned their persons or their dress? Or what golden goblets or silver plate were usually employed by them at

of these schemes to tax one part of the country to pay for a war to benefit the other part of it would

gentlemen here ready to tax them according to tion—that was, in proportion to representation!
If any Northern man should vote to tax the Savis who were represented on that floor, what says:

Southern man would vote for the bill! It had The t

by doubts as to the sonnaness of our cause, not adoubt was felt in any breast, but they were all united as one man in the defence of their country and their religion. Now, if Great Britain, afwhich she had gone to war with us, at what ex-pense should we in the end be willing to witdraw apprehend far greater domestic difficulties, so from Mexico and sign a peace, giving all we were villing to ask and she to give.

Mr. M. said that he had thus briefly assigned.

insist on a neare that should be short of any disnomberment of Mexican territory; let them refare to sustain any longer n var for conquest; and say that they were ready to settle upon the terms offered at the commencement of the straggle. There was another consideration which ought

to have commanding weight with all who loved their country. The moment we should acquire any new territory at the South the liames of the old Missouri question would break forth anew and burn more fiercely than before. The very moment such a treaty came into the Senate the Northern States would at once say that there must be a restriction against the admission of slavery. The South would rise up and say we never will consent to any restriction it is an outrage on our rights. And thus the new provinces would only be a thing to quarrel over, but never to enjoy.

Mr. M. said he had admired the firmness of

inflexible firmness saved us from a war with Eng-

It was contended that the passage for the sup-ly bill, in May, 1846, was a committal of all the voted for it to the support of the war. This, a say the least to say the least, was not very ingenuous. The first hill, as reported, custained no declaration of

raised, did any one expect that the command of them would be given to men of military experi-ence? If you wanted to know who were to get the epitniets, only look at the hungry expectants who were flocking up like cormorants and whoo-ping like empty-bellied wolves at the heels of pow-er. He knew there were some most honorable exceptions; but look at the mass of them who now elbowed you on the avenues to the War Of fice. Whiskered coxcombs—microscopic Orlan-dos—bustling manakins—fellows whose very eye seemed to cry out, "Fee-fau-fum, I smell the blo

"Mine eves are out. With the fierce looks of all these bloody men." He referred to the gross injustice that had been done to the bravest officers of the regular army. Not only had they been treated with studied neglect, but a strengus effort was made to deprive them of the credit they had so dearly carned, and design of population, commerce, or defence; and them of the credit they had so dearly carned, and to ascribe to the mere animal courage of volunteers what was not willing to wage a guilty war for the benefit of posterity.

Mr. M. confessed, moreover, that he was a good deal skeptical as to the very florid described on the regions which were given us of the regions of California and Oregon; but if they were all that some represented them to be in fertility of soil and natural advantages of every kind they military men of other nations, was the skilful stratwould soon become able to set up an independent government for themselves. Those coundent government for themselves. Those counder trees were rapidly filing up by a population from the midst of ourselves; they would naturally need to the railous, the scientific combinations, and judicious ordering of the field which had guided the valor of the army to such illustrious vices. This was owing to the military education from the midst of ourselves; they would naturally need to the railous. tories. This was owing to the military education enjoyed by the leading officers. But this was decried; and an effort would, be doubted not, yet be renewed to prostrate the military school, and make

this war to obtain such an acquisition as that?

But, even should the acquisition of territory be permanent, where was the proof that it would be of any advantage to us? The advantage when his hour expired, and he resumed his

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA. -In commercial affairs there seems to be a laws, religion, and customs. The experience of years had proved that they were unable to govern themselves: they were too ignorant to regards the money market. The stock of buloppreciate the value and blessings of free gov-ernment, or to sustain it even when it should tinnes to increase, and amounted, by last repenses of a war undertaken and precious metals from Europe, and still more from the United States, furnish a subject of ing two new votes into the Senate, had enabled the South to depreciate the industry of increase of strength of the Bank of England the North, and deprive it of the national pro- has been effected, it should be noticed, not ontection: and now the same political aspirants, after having done this, and plunged the country in a war, called upon the North to pay the largest commercial houses in the kingdom; expenses of the whole movement. The Secre- but by depreciating the price of commodities. tary of the Treasury proposed to tax tea and colles; others proposed to tax all the articles of on the commerce and industry of the country. gold and silver vessels. Dirguise the scheme | The bank has, however, been enabled, by as they might, it was all intended to shift the the replenishment of its coffers, to reduce its United States troops shall remain in Mexico minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

The London Daily news, of the 29th Janu ary, thinks that there is nothing in the circum stances of the case to justify an apprehension that the rate of interest has been artificially & mischievously forced below its natural level. On the contrary, it appears that the course of Mr. M. here warned these gentlemen that none the bank has been governed by the course of understand that the United States obtain the

ever succeed. Those who commenced and were dustrous of protracting the war ought to bear its burdens, and would have to bear them,

It had been very flatteringly sald here that the people were too parriotic to refuse taxation for the to have been brought about at too great a sacin the money market by some of the English through so many cannels and in such authen Editors. Willmer & Smith's European Times

The undue exportation of bullion from the been said by a gentleman hare that no dire, taxntion would be needed. Mr. M. was not of that
most as much unexions as our own slender. most as much uncasiness as our own slender full account of the expedition is furnished us opinion. We never should get at a knowledge of this while expenses of this war, but looking at the various sources of expenditure while the war continued, and at the long train of claims that should has already occasioned, are watched with infallowed it, it would be found that the estimate creasing anxiety. The effect of this has been stock did in October last. The indications of by one of our special correspondents, who ac derangement, which the export of \$3,800,000 companied it. His narrative is intensely in made by a distinguished gentleman at the other much over-rated. We think there cannot be a doubt that the loan operations of the United States Government, in the face of the present three times in amount what ours had been at the exportations of specie, and the drain of bull-Revolution, nor were they divided as we had been ion for the exigencies of the war with Mexico, are the immediate causes of the actual inconvenience suffered by the banks on the other try and their religion. Now, if Great Britain, af-ter an eight rears contest, was content to withdraw her flects and armies, and sacrifice every point for cial as well as financial, from the perpetuation of the improvident, impolitic, and, even amo Mr. M. said that he had thus briefly assigned the Americans themselves, uppopular that it was possible, by a union of good usen throughout the country, to have a country. The one will speed-like the other carries with it the like regulate itself; the other carries with it the eds of far greater changes, either for evil or good. We sincerely hope the issue may not

> The amount of emigration from the British Isles to America forms another topic of remark in the English papers. The Liverpool Journal last quoted observes that-

be more disastrons than it is at present.

In 1846, no less than 229,851 persons emi grated from our shores; but in the first nine months of 1847 the emigration reached to the onishing number of portion of which being Irish emidisease, which, doubtless, all the miseries of a

sea voyage more or less aggravated.

mar, nor any assertion that war existed by the act of Mexico; that declaration was foisted in by an amendment when but two hours of debase remained, and no Whig was suffered to get the floor to oppose it; and the bill finally passed unre the previous question.

While the country was apparently prosperous from the flow of specie for all our surplus grain

The were particular reasons against granting the new regiments asked by the Executive. The report from the War Department stated that the regiments already in Mexico were not filled; the President should first fill these ranks before he showing what every one should have seen at the showing what every one should have seen at the asked for new ones. But the policy w s too obvi-ous to be hit. New regiments opened doors for Polk was destructive to discretize to discretize the rests and benat the discondition of the President wherewith to re-wird particum. And if these regiments should be

In regard to the extension of our consuming markets, much remains to be done. The tea duties are a heavy clog to that of China, and exhibit nes are a heavy clog to that of China, and exhibit a singular indisposition on the part of government to acknowledge the great principle of free trade, which wherever applied has resulted most triumphantly. We consider the position of our trade with the United States during the past year as conclusive evidence upon this point.—Our exports to the United States for 1847, compared with 1846 are the stated.

ore thus stated :- 1846. Calicoes, plain 11,268,000 42,484,000 yds. Calicoes, printed and dyed, Carbries & Muslin, 655,000 49,669,000 4 Cambries & Muslin, 655,000 1,563,000 4 Cords, Jeans, &c., 301,000 461,000 " 28,703,600 94,177,000 Linen and Cotton 234,000

Inon.-There is fear that the millions inxested

FROM THE ARMY

Terms of the Treaty of Peace

IMPORTANTNEWS FROM MEXICO.

Erom the New Orleans Picayone Feb. 12 The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edvard Auld, to whom we are indebted for the compt delivery of our correspondence, arived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 8th inst, She brought oversixty officers of the army, whose names will be found beow Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New Orleans had some thirty other cabin passengers and about 90 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's nen. The ship has made an extrordinary

day last, the 6th inst. bearing dispatches But how was this war to be carried on? Did the Administration realy presume that the North would be weak enough to bear the expenses of a war undertaken and prosecuted president manual form. It is a shout thirteen millions sterling, equal to nearly sixty-two and a half millions of dollars; and the continuous importations of the penses of a war undertaken and prosecuted precious metals from European and for Mobile, The New Orleans was de-tained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—why is scarcely known. The New-Orleans, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Balize. The dispatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance.

The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the resibility of accepting. One of the articles this arrangement is that twelve thousand until certain obligations are fulfilled-the reainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn farther that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of Feb. by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this trenty we undary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere tri fle compared with that proposed in the con-

ferences of Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening rifice to be regarded as a favorable symptom the information given above comes to us tie form that we see no reason to question he fact.

Weare almostoverwhelmed byfletters and papers by this arrival.

rizaba was captured on the 26th uls. A bly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehnacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape brough the treachery of one of his country men. our renders will be extremely interes-ted in the narrative, which we will lay before hem in our next.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th inst. to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tiacatalpam and other lowns south. We have a reur paper on Tucsday will contain a mass of Mexican news unavoidably laid over to day. Two large trains left Vera Crnz on the 7th

net .- one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead nsietting of over 1,500 men, and the other for the City of Mexico, under the command of Maj. Caldwell, of the Voltigeors.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on he 24th ult, against the guerrillas does not appear to have affected much. They had wo or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side. In the Free American of the 4th inst. we find an explanatory statement in regard to it but we have not room for it.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.

We believe the most inveterate skepties will no longer doubt that a TREATY OF PEACE crants to North America. There sailed from has been negotiated at Mexico which sweeps Liverpool 114,301; from other English ports, away every pretext for a longer presecution 29.094 total from England, 136,395; from of the War, and will constrain the Executive Scotland 8155; from Ireland, 95,911; forming howeverreluctantly, to consent to its termina-Southern gentlemen on the Oregon question that together 240,460 human beings. The mortal-tion. The responsibility of making this rmness saved us from a war with Eng-ity attending the passage of this vast multitude. Treaty has been assumed by Gen. Secti, seemed otherwise inevitable. It com-has been indeed terrific. But it must be borne though Mr. Triet doubtless had a full select though Mr. Trist doubtless had a full share pelled the Administration to settle a very difficult in mind that great numbers, prior to going in its negotiation. As the President neither and embarrassing question in a manner which was on board the vessels which carried them to had nor wished to have any representative their destination, were in a state of frightful in Mexico authorized to effect such negotlation, or even to receive proposals, it was necessary that some one should take the respensibility of seizing the most favorable ma-THE "FREE TRADE TARTER," in connection mentand concluding a Treaty, and the whole country will rejoice that Gen. Scott has done is stated that he has secured all that even Mr. Polk has ever demanded in the Nothing at that time was known of the victories of Taylor at Palo Alto or Reseau, every body supposed our army to be it a most peritions predicament, and that, if not reinforced, it must altimate be be cut off. War doubtless existed, and it was our duty to rescue the little hand of brave men who were in such peril. Covid they refuse this, although the preamble was forced upon them by an inflexible majority? Most of them thought not. They saw the snare which had been prepared for them; they were forced either to seem to sauction the war or to encounter popular indignation by refusing supplies; and they resorted to mere only mode left them of foiling the base strategem of their opponents. Perhaps they had been in error; perhaps they should have known better the copen avowal which had been made of the inquitous object for which the war was cerried on. Then were particular reasons against granting the base strategem of their opponents. Perhaps they had been in error; perhaps they should have known better the copen avowal which had been made of the inquitous object for which the war own cerried on. Then were particular reasons against granting the base strategem of their opponents. Perhaps they had been in error; perhaps they also of the manufacturers on Wonasquacket, R. I., have not the valor of our noble little army; but, if they error the copen avowal which had been made of the inquitous object for which the war was cerried on. Then were particular reasons against granting the last wear, under the free runder exist.

The other call fortices in England has also obliged the manufacturers to one sell at almost mapples grain in two, making the parallel of 31. N. lat our some them had been precent which say observe the most distinct of the war that they last divided three per cent, only, on their way in the parallel of 31. N. lat our some them had been preceded to make any divident where the free trade exist.

The call filter have stopped entirely, as prefered in the particular reasons against the Millians, have been centy Thousand menthere, and feed as well | dred millions cost. corrowed defenders. The pecuniary consileration we are to pay for this enormous cession of Territory is said to be very small.

> NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.-The genethe second Tuesday in March. The can-wass is characterized by great spirit. The debt which there is no probable means of mee-

friends of Freedom are netive, and will make a strong fight. The Whigs and Anti-Radicole move on in harmony, and will present an undivided front. The Legislature to be chosen are to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Athorton. This gives the contest the odor of nationality."

DEATH OF MAJOR WEBSTER .- Mr. Brooks the Washington correspondent of N. Y. Ex-press, writes that the last bearer of despatches, Mr. Freaner, brings news of the death of Maj. Edward Webster of the Massachusetts Regi-ment of Volunteers, and son of Daniel Webster. He is, among thousands of others, another victim to the war of conquests, in which the country has been engaged.

The National Intelligencer has the following

dditional particulars:—
Mr. Freaner left Mexico on the 3d of February. He says Major Webster died at St. Angel, eight miles from Mexico, the headquarters of General Cushing's brigade, on some day between the 20th and 25th of January. His funeral was attended by the regiment. His remains will be sent home. No mail was to leave Mexico till about the

15th of February, but a courier would leave on the 13th, and arrive at Vera Cruz on the 15th. He died of a typhoid fever.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Mr. Yulee called up his resolu-ions offered as a substitute for those of Mr. Dickinson, respecting slavery in the territory which may be sequired by the United States He declared that the original resolutions were erroneous respecting the toleration of slavery

new territory.

Mr. Dickinson said he would reply at a prop-

Mr. Foote spoke a few words. He would like to enlighten opinion on the South. He would not sanction one word which had been ittered by the Hon, gentleman He considred his doctrine objectionable to the South & anjust to the North.

Mr. Yulee's resolution was then laid on the The Ten Regiment's bill coming up, Mr. Rusk took the floor. He advocated the most energettic prosecution of the war. He was for

to treaty short of the Sierra Madre and both he Californias.

House. Mr. Palfrey, wished to offer a esolution in favor of withdrawing our troops

om Mexico, but was refused. The House resolved itself into Committees of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Botts in the Chair, when the special order of he day was taken up, it being the Loan bill. Among other amendments proposed was one by Mr; Collamer of Vt. repealing the Tariff of 1846, and re-establishing that of 1842 in its place, which was rejected. Yeas 84, Nays

Mr. McKay, from the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a sub-stitute empowering the President to issue Treasury Notes of not less than \$50 each, to he amount of sixteen millions.

A severe struggle ensued, (each party hav

ng rallied all its forces for this trial,) andwhen he question was reached, the substitute was ejected-Ayes, 104; Noes, 105. Majority The substitute was then renewed in a new

ape-nuthorizing \$17,000,000 of Treasury Notes-but objected to by the Speaker, as not in order An appeal was then taken and sustianed by

the Chair, and the substitute was again negatived by a majority of one.

The Committee of the Whole arose and re

orted the bill. The vote was then taken on agreeing to the eport, and the House divided-Ayes 100 Noes 104.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and some sections of the Loan bill were read, and several amendments were offered, all of which were

Mr. Grinnell, of Mass, then offered as an amendment, that all words relating to agency be struck out, and that the expense of negotiating the losn be confined to \$7000. This was en ried without a Mivision. The bill was then finally carried by a vote

of Ayes 192, Noes 14. The House then ad-

LETTERS FROM PERLEY .- No 11. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1848.

No Treaty as yet although there are ruors enough affaot for me to fill half of the Atlas with unfounded, vague, reports, like Juliet's voice from the balcony to Romeo, when she 'speaks, but says nothing.' In the Senate, Gen. Rusk, of Texas, is speaking on the war, particularly the cours pursued by the 'lone star republic,' but I believe his re marks are not of any great importance. In this. I may however be mistaken, as there was a most animated skirmish there yesterday, and although I went in from the House three or four times in the course of the morning, it escaped me altogether. To give a full account of what is going on here, one must be a ubquitous sort of personage, and have many more sources of information than I have at my command as yet. To those who may find fault with my epistles. I have only to say as did the fault-finding Deacon, when he and himself unable to preach-if you

hink if an easy matter, just try yourself During the preliminary business this mor-ing, Mr. Paltrey of Mass., presented a Reslution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the war now waging by the United States against the Republic of Mexico ought forthwith to cease, and that funds be ay the expenses attendant on the recall of the troops. The House refused to act upon it, and went immediately into Committee of

the Whole on the Loan Bill. Mr. King of Mass., moved as an amendment, to add to the first section, and no cerificates shall be issued under this act, until the President shall have nominated and the Senate confirmed three Commissioners fully anthorised to negotiate a treaty of Peace with the Mexican Government, on principles of reciprocal justice to both countries. Mr. K. way of territorial acquisition—that is, all this reciprocal justice to both countries., Mr. K. side of toe Rio Grande, with the balance of had but five minuter time, in which to advo-New-Mexico, all of Upper California, with cate this amendment, but he employed it most ably. Nearly two years ago it was asserted that this war was to conquer a peace in three months, and now, said Mr. K. end of twenty months, we are as far from peace as we were then. The heart of the people, it was then asserted, was prepared for war. If so, was that burning thirst of the heart not slaked, 20,000 Mexicans and 7,000 Americans have yielded up their lives, and if this is not enough, add the tears of those thou sands who have lost relatives and friends Does the heart still crave? If there have not been blood enough spilt, or tears enough shed to satisfy the 'grim visaged god of war,' per haps it will be well to think of the three bun-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1848. Well, the Loan bill passed yesterday, after most intricate and perplexing debate and again fourteen men had the courage to say nay. Messers Ashmun, Canby, Crowell, Fisher, Giddings, Hale. Hubbard, Hudson, King, Pallrey. Rockwell, Smith and Wilson

ting, unless by direct taxation, in order to pay the unauthorised expenditures of the President.-Boston Atlas.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

SENATE. Mr. Baldwin submitted resolutions that the revenues and contributions collected in Mexico, he appropriated for the payment of of Mexican claimants. He said there was no constitutional power vested in the President, to appropriate any moneys to support the army, without the authority of Congress. The President should also be required to communicate particulars of accounts of all moneys collected in Mexico. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Ten Regiments bill was then taken

up.
Mr. Greene opposed it, and said the char acter and object of the war had been entirely changed, and was now carried on contrary to the Constitution. The conquest of the wh territory was inexpedient; and it would be dangerous to hold any part of Mexico. House. Private bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE. A message was received from the President, announcing his signature to certain acts of Congress; among which was one providing additional quarters for troops at N. Or leans. Another, to an act supplementary to an act regulating appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. He also transmitted a message in writing, believed to contain the new Treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution calling on the President for information whether the active operations of the army in Mexico have been suspended by an armistice, and if so, on what authority.

The same gentleman also submitted a reso-

lution instructing the Judicary Committee to inquire whether the act of 1799 required amendment, more effectually to punish Ameriican citizens for holding treasonable corres pondence with the enemy in time of war. Al so a resolution, removing the injunction of se crecy on all previous Executive business.-Also a resolution rescinding the Fortieth Rule of the Senate, and requiring all business here-

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive Session. The Treaty was referred to the Commit-tee on Foreign Relations.

The doors were then opened.

after transacted to be done in open session.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should call up

the Ten Regiments bill to-morrow. Mr. Berrien would submit to the majority but hoped that opportunity would be given them for further discussion.

Mr. Mason thought it evident that the gen tlemen on the other side of the passage of the bill unnecessary, but he would occupy the floor to-morrow to prove the necessity greater than

Several Administration Senators declared that the necessity for passing the bill now, was greater than before the Treaty. On motion the Senate adi.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19. Neither branches of Congress was in session o-day at Washington.

The letters from Gen. Taylor in pos of one of the Senators is supposed to be dec dedly Wing in character, and excites a grea deal of speculation - Efforts are making to ecare its speedy publication.

Mr. Webster, after having been sick all the week, is now able to go out.

Mr. Calhoun pronounces the published correspondence of himself with Alexander Dumas,

on the subject of the latter's visiting this coutry, a fabrication [Of course it was!]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. SENATE. A bill for relief of the hetrs of

John Paul Jones being resumed. Mr. Hannegan said the friends of the bill concurred in the amendment made by the House, and asked for its immediate passage. Mr. Benton opposed its passage, and insis-Mr. Benton opposed its passage, and

While Mr. Benton was speaking, John Quin cy Adams was taken with a fit, which Mr. B. announced with great feeling, and moved for an adjournment

Adjourned immediately. House. Several bills on private affairs

vere brought forward. Mr. Chase of Tenn. moved a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution of a vote of thanks to Gens, Twiggs, Worth, Pillow, Quit-man, Smith, Cadwallader, Dnncan and others

during the Mexican war. House decided on the motion, Ayes 110, Noes 54; previous question then moved, Aves

The vote on the main question was about to be taken when John Q. Adams was seized with a fit and the House adjourned.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Dangerous Sickness of Mr. Adams-Trea ty of Peace-Expected "Fun" in Mexico. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1848. You will easily imagine a deep gloon

hangs over the city in consequence of the sud-den and alarming illness of Ex-Presideni Adams. A gloom I fear, destined in a few hours to be deeper still. I write now at 11 o.clock P. M. and as the Telegraph is not in order or may not be to-morrow, this letter may give you the latest bulletin of his health. He has no: up to this hour, recovered full conclousness though occasional words that he labori ously articulates denote a partial possession of his faculties. The first words that he was understood to utter after his recent lamentable attack were "Officers of the House," which demonstrate, like Napoleon's last exclamation, "lete d'armee," how much the ruling passion comes out in great extrmeties. ubtedly his mind then turned upon his official duties. It was the interruption of these duties that semi-conciousness first came over him. Afterward in a few broken, disjointe accherent words, he spoke of his wife. What he said none of his friends who surrounder him could understand. He made a third attempt at articulation, and this time was un derstood to say, "This is all of earth," allu ding evidently to his psecarious situation and early departure. Little of aught more intelli-

gible was heard from him.

Thus from the order of his lew words, i will be seen that this great and good man hough; first of his country, then of his cher ished partner, and lastly himself. Such has been the history of his country. To her he has given the firstlings of his heart; has offered upon her altare the services alike of adolescence, manhood and old age. All the his God's and truth's-and it he die now, h dies 'a blessed martyr,"

When startling news about Mr. Adams tal. Mr. Benton rose, and with some agita tion said that be had the startling intelligence to communicate that the House of Representatives had just adjourned, and its most dis tinguished member was dead or dying in his seat! The whole Senate seemed to be struck The adjournment was carried, and the crowd rushed into the Rotunda, all with anxious looks, inquiring about Mr. Adams. This continued throughout the day thing else-even the news of Pence seem to be lorgotton-in the deep anxiety to learn

the news of Mr. Adam's situation.

When Mr. Adams was seen falling as it

were, lifeless in his sent. a rush was made by those around him to succor him. Dr. Files a member from Ohio, and a physician took him up in their arms and carried him to the Rotunda. He was afterward taken to the Speaker's room, adjoining the Hall of the House of Representatives, where he still re-

SENATE WASHINGTON, Fab. 23, 1848. A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. JOHN QUIN-CY ADAMS.

Mr. Davis then rose and in terms of the ut. most treling and justice, delivered an eulogy upon the eminent and lamentad deceased, th senate listening with the profoundest attentimposing as possible. Forty-two Vice Presiion. He also moved the resolutions usual on such occasions, which were unanimously adopted with a resolution to attend the aneral of Mr. Adams on Saturday.

The Senate then adjoutned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

crowded every seat being ocupied, many gentlemen being upon the floor and the gallery filled to the utmost. A solemn air was on ill countenances as though each bore the clined to wheel into the Taylor ranks. shadow of a great national beseavement.

After the House was called to order, Rev.

made in these gatherings. By the letters and

Mr. Spicks addressed the Throne of Grace in a most appropriate and impressive manin a most appropriate and impressive man-ner, dwelling on the loss with which the na-tion had just met as the dispensation of all-political career than we at the North have not suddenly, but in the fullness of a long la-borious and fruitful life, and of a career as been matters of speculation. Gen. Taylor unhis mourning country.

all the marked crisis through which he had motto. They cannot tamely shut their eves appointed the Private Secretary of an Amemade his last appearance in that Hall.

Mr. Hudson concluded by submitting a esolution that the House adjourn to Satur-

squent and appropriate speech. His was a party? Who can determine, unless he makes dead body of the most remarkable and exal-ted Sage and Statesman of the Republic.

an exceedingly touching manner. He was nies of the nation. imself greatly affected, and easily communieated his own deep teeling to all around. Mr. McDowell of Va. then paid a benuti ul tribute to the great departed, after which the urual mourning resolutions were adopted ogether with that of Mr. Hudson, and the

House adjourned after perhaps the most sol-emn session it has ever held.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1848. The House met to-day, when it was propos-

be closed and festooned with mourning. An amendment by Mr. Tallmadge of Newhair which were appropriated to Mr. ADAMS to its utmost capacity. should remain unoccurried for thirty days, and The Globe (Loco) says this was a large meetmourning, and that the Speaker do appoint a friends to Henry Clay were on the spot. Committee to consist of one member from each
State to accompany the remains of the illustrited by competent judges at twelve thousand, that the interment should take place.

THE TREATY.

All accounts represent Mr. Polk as layorafore cherish little doubt of its acceptance feated as candidate for the chief magistracy, and the prompt restoration of Pence, though the terms are anything but favorable. We we should like to see the man who voted for to have still more; New-Mexico is a dead enthusiasm again under his standard. Some weight; and the more Southern boundary besitancy among the whigs has hitherto existdividing the waters of the Nueces from those ed in the circles of the Capital as to the availof the Rio Grande on the one side or the ability of Henry Clay. But now white head-Sierra Madre on the other. Still, we hope the Treaty will be promptly ratified and Peace secured. We cannot credit the report ferent tune, and, says a letter writer, one of that Senator BALDWIN of Ct. will oppose the treaty. Most certainly, we would have preterred the boundary offered us last year by Mexico and thereby avoided the payment of the Fifteen Millions; but Peace must no be rejected on account of a few beggarly We implore that no Whig vote against Peace, however hard the condi-

-We attach no credit to the report that the Treaty embodies the principle of the that - (Tribune.

THE WHIGS ARE ONE

at a caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature that the candidate who shall receive the non-mation for President from the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia next summer is to be the Whig candidate who will receive the harmonious and undivided support of the party in the State of New York; this resolve is in harmony with the wishes of the Whige throughout the State; although several distinguished men have each in 1844 who would not repeat it at this time. meir warm partizans, all are prepared to su- But such a whig is a Rara Avis. We are free crifice individual preference for the general good, and all are confident that no candidate will be presented who is not every way worthy of the support of all true Whigs, and ty, & their principles, and whenever a chance when that nomination is made, the Whig flag will be displayed over the land with the gloious motto "The Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union;" and under it we will Judge M'Lean may be the next choice. murch to elorious victory.

From the New Hampshire Sentinel. OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Smith of Indiana. declared, in debate and another blown up, but likely to recover. n the House, that the public debt, on the first It is also stated that three men were killed on day of January, 1848, with the eighteen milions now proposed to be borrowed, will a mount lo

\$103,000,000!

the cost of this Mexican war exceeds the and Fair Haven to Whitehall, and the other whole cost of the war of 1812. The Administration dare not lay a direct tax to pay even the interest, and so debt and interest are to be saddled upon posterity. We (i. c. Mr. that place. Last week a great meeting was Polk,) demanded last year the Rio Grende held in Rutland which expressed decided opinboundary. New Mexico, and California, as indemnity for the past and security for the future." This was the peace ultimatum. Whitehall. And yet Mr. Trist was authorized to pay a large sum, in addition to the fifty m then expended, for this useless territory-and Mr. Trist actually offered fifteen or twenty millions! Were ever rulers of any nation so infatuated-so regardless of the true interests telligencer was in type. But from a partial of the country;-that of cultivating peace with all nations, and spreading our population over the vast millions of our already acquired and unsettled territory.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY.VT.

Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1848.

GENERAL TAYLOR

The recent gathering for General Taylor is New York was a tame concern compared with the Whig meeting at Cartle Garden. The most strennous efforts were made to make it as dents and eighteen Secretaries officered the meeting. The speakers were Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Col. Baker, (late of the army.) of Illinois. During the speaking much confusion and uproar prevailed. All sorts of The House when it opened, was much politicians seem to have been present at the

wise and ever merciful Providence, bestowed been, settles points of controversy which have conomable to the departed as it was useful to equivocally and frankly avows himself a white in principle. He voted for Henry Clay in '44, Mr. Speaker Wintheor then rose and and greatly prefers him to any other man in pronounced a culogy upon Mr. Adams. His addened and sympathetic cloquence reached the Union, unless he should except himself. he heart of every listener, as he did justice These facts show clearly the frank and honest to the lofty character, unsulfied life and ami- character ever attributed to old Rough and neat public and private virtues of the great Ready. But still General Taylor has taken a Mr. Hudson followed in a biographical false position. The great and enlightened sketch of Mr. Adams, in which he recounted Whig party go for no man. Principles, is their nassed, and the various public stations he had and servilely surrender their right to judge of illed from the time when, a boy of fourteen, those measures upon which the liberties and an Ambassador in Europe down to the day prosperities of this great republic depend. when a Representative of Massachusetta, he They pay no blind homage at the shrine of any man. Such a course would degrade the meanest of the party. What is General Tayday to attend the inneral. | lor as a civilian, and how much above any en-Mr. Holmes of S. C. followed in a most ellor as a civilian, and bow much above any ensome sort of exposition of his wisdom and oed Sage and Statesman of the Republic.

Mr. Vinton next addressed the House in ples of policy which are to control the desti-

CLAY MEETING.

It is said by the Tribune that the Clay meeting, held on Tuesday evening last at Cautle Garden, was the mightiest assemblage of American Freemen ever gathered under one roof, comprising nearly ten thousand.

The enthusiasm of the people equalled in intensity the magnitude of the meeting. As ed that the different public departments should the evening came on brightly and mildly, says the same paper, the whig masses poured in in an unbroken column across the Battery and York was moved and adopted, that the desk & Bridge to the Garden, which was nearly filled

be, together with the House, clothed with ing. Some eight or ten thousand devoted

ous deceased wherever the family may choose and admits, broadly and unequivocally, that the great City is for Henry Clay by an immense majority, and no mistake. The same observation is true all over the Union. He is emphatically the man of the people, " great in ble to the ratification of the Treaty-most the hearts of his countrymen." They love and of them make him anxiously so. We there-admire Henry Clay, and, although thrice doquire far too much land unless we were Clay in 1844 who will not rally with redouble them was heard to remark: "Well, we can't help it, Clay is indeed the idol of the American people and it were in vain to think of any other man."

WHIG CANDIDATES.

We see that while the Vermont Watchman has placed Judge M'Lean at the head of its Wilmot Proviso. Give us Peace, and the columns with the intention of indicating the votes of Free Free Labor will take care of preferences of Vermont in the presidential canvass, the Free Press has done the same for Henry Clay, both, however, subject to the derission of the Whig Convention at Baltimore. It will be seen by the resolutions adopted The propriety of thus early hoisting flaggs, might well be doubted. But since the game has been commenced, it has become now necessary to have a full expression of the sentiments of the Green Mountains Boys' on this subject as can be made by the Press.

As to the people in this region, no doubt there are some Whigs who voted for Mr. Clay to say the whigs of Western Vermont will the head of the nation, they will vote for him-

RAIL ROAD DISASTERS.—We have socounts that a man was killed last week, while mployed on the Road at Southerland's Falls,

RUTLAND AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD. The expenses, over the estimated receipts -Two routes are advocated by those interof last year, exceed NINE MILLIONS. So far, ested in the Road. One through Castleton

> Tim Speeches.-We lament that we re. ceived an authentic copy of the speech of Mr. Marsh after most of that contained in the Incomparison we find that the substance is the same, and yet by no means so perfectly presented, as that which comes to us authentic.